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Finest TAILOR-MADE PANTS. This week, gentlemen, take your choice of our Finest Tailor-Made Pants, sold all season at \$6.50, \$7, \$8 and \$9, for \$5. The finest grades of Cassimeres and Worsteds in the market are to be had in this sale.

This week take your choice of all our regular \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 Pants for

Don't wait until the best goods have been picked out, but come early.

# MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE GOOD REASONS

Why you should go to Cincinnati to-day:

1. The rate is only \$2.50 round trip, and you can 2. The Exposition is the largest, finest and most interesting and instructive Cincinnati ever offered.

3. "The Fall of Babylon" is something so won-

derful, so beautiful, so grand, so instructive an exposition of the pomp and grandeur of cruel, wicked, voluptuous Babylon before God destroyed it, that all should see it. No one can afford to miss it.

4. The Zoological Garden is well worthy of a day.

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6. Coney Island and the boat-ride up the Ohio river to reach it are pleasing incidents of a visit to the Queen City. Queen City. •
7. The weather is now delightfully cool; you can see the many attractions Cincinnati offers in comfort.
8. This rate is offered by the Kankakee line (Big

Four), the shortest, most popular and the only line landing its passengers in the Grand Central Depot, in the heart of the city.

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J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

# UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

That Is the Battle-Cry on Which the Canadian Liberals Hope to Ultimately Win.

Tobonto, Aug. 15 .- A great Liberal demonstration was held Monday at Oakville, under the auspices of the Toronto and Hamilton young men's Liberal clubs. Among the speakers were Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberal party of Canada, and Sir Richard Cartwright, both of whom dealt with the question of unrestricted reciprocity, the former describing the political and the latter the financial aspect of the subject. Mr. Laurier, in the course of his speech, said it Was now twenty-one years since confederation was established, and he asked how much further Canada had advanced than she was twenty years ago. The answer, he said, must be that the country has not advanced one iota-There is one sure way of ascertaining shows whether the people were prosperous or not. In the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Laurier said, the value of real estate had not advanced; it had retrograded. In the province from which he came there was not a single farm which would sell for the price it would have sold for eight years ago. Canada was not keeping her population. There was not a man in Quebec to-day of forty-five years of age, who had not, on the other side of the line, a near relative, a father, son or uncie. This was a pretty broad statement, but he felt sure it could be verified. In his own province this was the case. Yet her Institutions were equal to those of other neigh-bors. Some pretend they are better, more alastic and more conducive to freedom. The real reason for the emigration was the economic policy of the Canadian gov-ernment. We had tried the policy of restric-tion and it had failed. Let us, said the speaker, now try the policy of expansion, the policy of unrestricted reciprocity between us and the sixty millions on the other side of the line. To hose who said that unrestricted reciprocity would seduce Canada into annexation, he would say that he could answer for his party that that would not be the case with them. He was satisfied that the "grits" would not be seduced from their allegiance to the Queen by any Yankee blandishments. If the Conservatives can induce Sir John Macdonald to take up this polhe pledged himself in advance to the movement all the help he could. When Sir Richard Cartwright pro-posed his unrestricted reciprocity resolution, last session, he knew the House would defeat it. He will renew it next session, and the session after, and in the session which will follow the next general election we hope to bring to Parliament a majority determined to have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. "This," said the speaker, "is our aim. This is the policy which we have to offer to the people. Every other issue must take a back seat and leave the first place to this question. This is the battle pnly for the people of Ontario, but for the whole WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY-Local rains: local storms in the northern portion of the State; nearly stationary tempelature.

A Connecticut firm is making ink out of green apples. We suppose, of course, it will make a man's writing look cramped. Printer's ink is not cramped in any way, but is as broad as the language. It tells the dwellers in all the region roundabout of the GREAT CUT-PRICE BARGAINS At THE WHEN, which surpass in advantages any ever offered any community, be-

COVER THE WHOLE RANGE! Most stores are satisfied to cut prices on one thing at a time. Not so with THE WHEN. We cut on

HATS. CASSIMERES,

UNDERWEAR, SUMMER SHIRTS.

gain. Join the majority and get one. .

Thus the whole outfit can be had at a bar-

THE "WHITE-CAP" INQUIRY.

Attorney-General Michener Begins His Investigation-Resentment of the Residents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Corydon, Ind., Aug. 16 .- The official investigation into the White-cap outrages, which have become so notorious, began this afternoon by the arrival of Attorney-general Michener at this place. The depredations of the organization of White Caps had attracted the attention of Governor Gray, who determined to take prompt action and attempt by all legal means in his power to thwart the regulators in pursuing their course, and, if possible, bring some of them to punishment. Attorney-general Michener has been in consultation all day with Judge Zener, of the Circuit Court, and Messrs. Funk & Funk, associate counsel. There are no indictments pending here against any of the regulators, but the next grand jury is supposed to be able to enter a number on the records, and a great deal of secret evidence is being accumulated with that purpose in view. There have been a great many attempts in this (Harrison) county to prosecute the White Caps, but, out of a dozen or more trials in the past eight or ten years, there has not been a single presecution. The citizens here feel very complacent about the matter, and attach no importance to the visit of the Attorney-general. Of course, the great part of this work will be done in Crawford and Perry counties, where the wrongs have been greatest and most numerous. In a conversation to-day with a prominent attorney, who refused the use of his name, he declared that "the people wanted no interference of an official kind; that there were worse wrongs than the White Caps in Indiana for Governor Gray to correct, and that he did not consider the doings of the regulators such a diabolical evil as had been represented. Criminal cases here," he said, "are absolutely unknown. There has been but one murder in ten years on the criminal docket. That murder came out of the White Cap business, and, perhaps, was the origin of such an organization. They were called 'Knights of the Switch' then The officers may stay here a week, and they will not get any evi dence to work on, because there is simply nothing to do, and no one is expected to accomplish

Attorney-general Michener to-night says that from all he can learn there is no organized band of White Caps. There are cocasional outbreaks. however, but they are merely local, inspired by local feeling against fellows in a community who have made themselves obnoxious by bad conduct. Farmers and citizens would club together and take such a character out and give him a flogging as the best and cheapest means

Corydon is a pleasant little town of 1,200 peoole, with an air of security, refinement and intelligence about it. The people are law-abiding, and regret much that the White Caps in the adjoining counties are doing so much to bring "old Harrison" in disgrace. The investigation to-morrow will begin in Crawford county.

# FOREIGN CIGAR-MAKERS.

They Are in a Majority in This Country and Have Driven Americans Out of the Trade.

New York, Aug. 15 .- David Harris, a cigarmaker of 316 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth street, and president of the local Cigar-makers' International Union, was the first witness today before the committee which is investigating the evils of immigration. When he first adopted the trade, in 1861, the percentage of foreigners was only from five to ten, but now they were in a wast majority. American workmen have been almost entirely driven out of the trade, as they cannot work for the wages which the foreigners gladly accept. The Bohemians were the first to come over, in 1869. Hungarians followed, and others came after. The manufacturers encouraged this immigration. When the Russian Jews were driven from Europe they were brought here, and taught to make cigars by machine. This influx of foreigners had the effect of reducing the wages of American cigar-makers about 60 per cent. in twenty-four years. In 1864 a good hand cigar-maker could earn \$50 a week, but now \$12 is fair wages. The foreigners keep by themselves, and few learn to speak English, and still fewer are those who become citizens. Mr. Harris knew of manufacturers who subscribed money to aid in bringing foreign cigarmakers to this country. He was not in a position to mention any names. Although many of cigars have never been cut down.

reductions of wages had been made, the prices Mrs. Vincensco Veneck, a Bohemian widow, a cigar-maker, was next called. She earned \$1.50 a week in Bohemia at cigar-making. At present she earns \$8. She has three children here and one in Bohemia. One of the children here was arrested a short time ago for begging. The woman shed tears and said that she was compelled to put the children to work in order to save them from starvation. Her yearly wages averaged \$200. She is at present employed in a tenement factory, whither she was compelled to go before the boss would give her any work. She pays \$11 a month for her rent, and in case her wages do not exceed that a month the whole is retained by the firm. It was upon one of these occasions she sent her children out to beg. The building in which she lives is occupied by twenty families, all of whom are employed by the same firm. Some of the families work in their rooms. This firm discharged her when she refused to move into one of the tenements on Sixty-ninth treet. She expressed fear that the firm now employing her would discharge and eject her from her rooms when they learn of the evidence she gave. In nine-tenths of the cases of the foreigners the father, mother and children all work. The American workingman, who will not place all his family at work, is prevented from making a living by this competition of the foreigners. Notwithstanding that this is the busy season in the cigar trade, there are at present thirty thousand eigar-makers idle in this city. Those in this employment

Earthquake Shock in the East. WINTHROP, Me., Aug. 15 - One of the most severe earthquake shocks ever felt in this vicinty occurred at 8:20 last evening. A report like eavy cannon, continuing thirty seconds, shook the earth violently, swaying buildings and rattling dishes and furniture. A second shock, felt about midnight, was somewhat lighter, but f about the same duration.

are receiving very low wages.

MR. BLAINE IN THE CANVASS

He Wastes No Time, but Proceeds to Portland and Discusses Campaign Issues.

He Devotes a Few Words to Trusts, Showing How They Flourish in Free-Trade England, and Denounces the Fisheries Treaty.

Senator Vest Makes an Attack on Gen. Harrison, Which Meets Prompt Reply.

Republican Senators Will Present and Pass Tariff Bill-The Convention of the American Party Splits Into Two Bodies.

### BLAINE AT PORTLAND.

A Speech Devoted to Trusts and a Denuncia-

tion of the Fisheries Treaty. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15 .- A great massmeeting was held in the City Hall this afternoon to express welcome to Hon. James G. Blaine. Three thousand persons were present. When Mr. Blaine appeared in the corridor of the building a great shout went up from the crowd outside, and was re-echoed by the throngs in the hall, the men cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. As the gentlemen ascended the platform, Gen. Harry B. Cleves was called upon to preside. He spoke briefly upon introducing Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Blaine, in response, said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-I should not have left my home the very day after my arrival, but for my desire to feel my-self once more in touch with those with whom I have in previous years fought in many a good Republican contest [cheers] once more to comparty has always relied—namely, the Republican masses—as to what should be done at this crisis in the political affairs of the country and in the history of the party which is its great de-fender. When President Cleveland de-livered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of 'trusts.' I think there have since been no Democratic papers in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of trusts. [Laughter.] Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are argely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere. Aside from that, the point which I wish to impress upon you is that trusts are not the outgrowth nor in any way the incident of the protective policy, as the President charges; that a protective policy no more breeds what the President considers the pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free-trade country in the world, which is England; for England is literally plastered all over, under her system of free trade, with trusts. The very day before I sailed for home, just a fortnight ago, I cut from a London journal the announcement that all the manuacturers of coffins and all the undertakers of the United Kingdom had gone into a trust [laughter]; that it was to consist of \$2,000,000 apital, which, in the language of the Euglish financial market, was to have a large number of 'preferential bonds,' and that the yearly death-rate might be expected to yield a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. [Laughter.] Now, I think, my friends, that we might bury all the President's predictions of evil from trusts in this country, in the graves in which these coffiins are about to go, preferential bonds and all, and we might do this safely by showing that, so far from the protec-

tive policy genenerating trusts, an utter free-

trade policy generates them in far greater num-bers; [cheers] and thus I leave the question.

"In Maine, we are not able to devote our-selves to affairs of the national election, but primarily to the State election, and I am glad that both parties have nominated gentlemen of unexceptional personal character and respectability, standing high in their communities against whom, personally, nothing can be said. That applies equally to Mr. Putnam and Mr. Burleigh, and I am proud and glad to say so, for it leaves the contest where it should rest-on principle. Mr. Putnam, I judge from a speech of his which I hold in my hand, and which I read in the Portland Argus of Aug. 9, is very uneasy in regard to the charges that have been brought against him concerning the very disadvantageous treaty he aided in making, giving away, as I think, in large degree, the rights of American fishermen. I have read his speech with great interest, and I found it to be mainly an answer to some criticisms that Senator Frye, of this State, had made on the President, the Secretary of State and the fisheries commission in connection with the treaty. I have never yet seen Senator Frye in any contest or controversy in which he was not abundantly able to take his own part. [Cheers.] So far as the controversy between himself and Mr. Putnam is involved, it would be sheer presumption in me to say anything in behalf of our distinguished Senator. [Cheers.] I assure you from what I know of him that he will be heard from in due season. Mr. Putnam was the three or four lines that eccur, somewhat paranthetically, about the middle of his remarks. 'At this point,' says the Argus, 'Mr. Putnam discussed several features of the treaty, showing the practical benefits which our fishing fleet would derive from the treaty.' But the Argus did not think it worth while to mention what these points of Mr. Putnam's were. [Laughter and applause. | On all the points of criticism of Mr. Frye's speech Mr. Putnam was full to affluence, but just in a breathing spell, or as Artemus Ward used to say, 'At this point, desiring to rest my voice, I will tell you a little story' [Laughter], so about the time that Mr. Putnam got half way in his speech seems to have needed a little rest, and told all these advantages to the American fishing fleet, which he did not seem to include in his regular speech, and which the Argus did not seem to deem worth while reporting. Well, now, if there is anything in this question at all, if there is anything in the world about which the American people are concerned to-day touching this fishery question, it is the interest of the fishing fleet, and that is the very point which the voters of Maine, before whom Mr. Putnam appears as a candidate, are desirous to have him explain. For we believe-by we, I mean those opposed to the treaty -that it is a complete abandonment of the whole fishing interests of the United States, and I may myself, following the example of Senator Frye, at some future period of this campaign, take occasion to show the grounds of my charge. [Great applause.] I will promise you, if I do, I will not limit it in a small three-line parenthesis in the middle of a paragraph. [Great applause.] "On Monday of last week, as the passengers on the steamer on which I was crossing the Atlantic rose from breakfast, there was suddenly one of the rumors that float with wonderful swiftness even over the largest of steamers, that we were in the midst of a fishing fleet. We had come to the banks of New Foundland during the night, and as we rushed-those of us who were not sea-sick-to the deck, we were surrounded some swelve to fifteen sail fishermen, partly French, partly dian and more largely American. The sea was very rough, so much so that at least half of the passengers were very seriously disturbed with the most unpleasant sensation known to human nature. [Laughter.] But those of us who could get on deck-and I will honestly confess that I was not one of the swiftest myself-beheld in this rough sea the fishermen in their small boats, their little dories, that were not more than fifteen feet long, out on waves that seemed to the steamer to be rolling half the height of this great room, and they were taking up their trawls with as little concern as a Maine farmer would mow his hay in July, and there was one burst of admira-

men." [Great applause.] After Mr. Blaine came Hon. Warner Miller, of New York. He opened by saying: "Four years ago, by mistakes, the country lost one of the greatest statesmen the world had ever own. [Cheers. | During the last four years

tion on that steamer at the daring heroism and

the splendor of the bravery that would risk life

in a contest with such angry elements. [Great applause.] I said to myself then, and as I say

to you now, that in my judgment the United States would dishonor itself for all time if, by

any pegotiation, or for any consideration, it

should surrender one jot or one tittle of the

rights of those gallant, generous and brave

they have been watching the doings of the party in power, and are prepared to call its acts in question." Mr. Miller then devoted himself to the tariff question. The meeting then broke up, and at 7:30 Mr. Blaine started home, leaving a large evening meeting to be addressed by Congreesman Reed and others.

### VEST'S SPEECH.

The Missouri Senator Attacks Gen. Harrison, but the Latter Has Plenty of Defenders. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- Two or three weeks ago Senator Vest read the record of General Harrison on Chinese legislation, published in these dispatches, and took offense at the unfavorable light in which it placed himself. This afternoon the Senator took occasion to read what he said was a complete record, which he himself had prepared. It was all old and exploded matter-burnt powder. When he sat down the Senators from the Pacific slope arose and indorsed in the strongest possible terms Gen. Harrison's every act on Chinese legislation. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made a magnificent presentation of the record of not only Gen. Harrison, but the entire Republican party, on the subject. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who is very familiar with the Chinese question and General Harrison's record, said the General stands stronger before the country than if he had never opposed any proposition on the subject. He said that General Harrison would willingly have voted for the bill in question if it had come within the limits of existing laws; that the General offered an amendment limiting the restriction to ten instead of twenty years, which would have brought it within the treaty stipulations, and that if the amendment had been accepted he would have voted for the bill. As it was, he could not support it because it was in conflict with the sacred obligations of the government. Some of the most eminent Senators on the floor took the same position at the time. Senator Mitchell's indorsement was most vigorous and complete. Then Senator Allison took hold of the subject, and there was nothing to be said when he sat down. In the course of his remarks Senator Allison paid the every act in the Senate and enlogized his pure character and eminent ability. Vest's effort proved a miserable boomerang, but he vented his spicen, and that was all he hoped to ac-

## THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

It Will Be Presented and Passed, Notwith standing the Demogratic Liars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- There was no little indignation expressed to-day by the Senators having charge of the preparation of the tariff bill at the double-leaded statement in a New York daily to the effect that it had been decided to abandon the tariff bill on account of the expressed wish of Mr. Blaine. Senator Hiscock was seen in the Senate finance committee-room by a your correspondent, and asked for some statement regarding the article. He said: "There is not the slightest foundation for the story other than may exist in the brain of the correspondent who wrote it. You may state, as coming from me, that a tariff bill will be introduced, will be debated, and will be passed-that is, by the Senate, for, of course, I know nothing about what the House may do. From time to time these stories have been printed about there being some doubt as to whether a tariff bill would or would not be introduced, and it is quite annoying. There never has been any doubt about what would be done since the Republican causus was held at the residence of Mr. Evarts. That decision was final. The progress of the bill has been very slow, indeed, much slower than any of those who have undertaken to formulate the bill anticipated; but I can say this, that as far as we have gone we are

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who was sitting on the other side of the table, said: "The bill is almost complete now, and is it fair to presume that we are going to abandon a work about complete, that has cost so much labor! Most certainly not. In the next place, I don't believe that Mr. Blaine would presume to give his opinion about a matter with which be has nothing whatever to do, and which would unquestionably lay him open to criticism. The gentlemen having the preparation of this bill in hand feel fully able to handle the matter without any aid from the Democratic press or from other Re-

A Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post says that the attention of a member of the committee on finance was called, this morning, to a published statement that Mr. Blaine had sent a message to Washington through Senator Hale that it is expedient for the Republicans of the Senate to report a tariff bill. He said: "This report is true in no particular. It is a fact that Mr. Hale has returned from New York, but it is not true that he has brought any message from Mr. Blaine to the committee, or to any one on the subject of the tariff, or on any subject. Mr. Hale did not see Mr. Blaine. But it is a fact that a gentleman, a very prominent Republican, who did see Mr. Blaine in New York, and talked with him on tariff matters, did bring a message to the committee. The message is that Mr. Blaine does not see that the Republicans of the Senate have any alternative except to prepare and report a tariff bill. That is the only suggestion that has come to the committee as to the views of Mr. Blaine on the subject of a tariff bill."

# THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Convention Gets Into a Wrangle and Part of the Delegates Withdraw. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The second day's session of the national convention of the Ameri-

can party was called to order at 11:10 o'clock this morning, by Chairman Wigginton. The committee on permanent organization made its report, recommending that the temporary officers of the convention be made the permanent officers of the convention. This was adopted.

The committee on platform and resolutions made a majority report, which was signed by all the members of the committee except S. C. Thompson, editor of the American Magazine, of Chicago, and Secretary Boyer, who submitted a minority report. Both reports were received with great applause, and they were finally re-committed with instructions to report this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. A recess was taken

When the convention re-assemble d, the committee on platform made a further report, recommending that each State and Territory represented be allowed one vote in the convention for each congressional district, and two at large. Judge Church submitted a minority dissenting

The New York delegates vigorously protested against the adoption of the report. Governor Sharp offered a resolution pledging the convention to nominate independent candidates for President and Vice-president. A long discussion followed, during which it was intimated that the New York delegation was in somebody's

The previous question being called for, Gov. Sharp's motion was put and carried by an almost unanimous vote. A substitute motion that New York be allowed one vote in the convention for every two delegates present from that State was lost by a vote of 39 to 49. Mr. Hawley's resolution allowing a congresssional representative was taken up. The roll being called, the resolution was lost by 43 to 49. The Illinois delegation then announced that inasmuch as it came here to participate in a

national convention, and not a New York State convention, it would withdraw, and left the hall. The Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and several other delegations also left. The New York and California delegations were nearly the only ones which remained. A recess was taken uptil 7 P. M. This evening the New York and California

and other delegations which remained in possession of the hall, met and adopted this plan of representation: New York to have thirty-eight votes, or one for every two delegates present, and the other delegates present one each. The majority report of the committee on platform and resolutions was adopted. It favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers, or insans persons shall be allowed to immigrate, and that in order to become an emigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the consul

at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited classes, and must pay a per capita tax to the consul before sailing. It declares in favor of prohibiting immigration of all persons not in sympathy with the government of the United States; against alien ownership of lands; in favor of tree technical schools for American children, and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and naval vessals. At 10 o'clock Chairman Wigginton announced

that nominations for a candidate for President of the United States were in order.

Ex-Governor Sharp, in a brief speech, placed in nomination James S. Negley, of Pennsyl-Mr. Watts, of Maryland, nominated Abram S.

Hewitt, of New York. His uncomplimentary references to the British lion, the fisheries treaty and Grover Cleveland were greeted with hisses from some of the members of the New

Judge Church, of New York, placed in nomi-nation James L. Curtis, of New York. The California delegation seconded Mr. Hew-itt's nomination, as did also the District of Columbia. New York seconded the nomination of

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Curtis, 45; Hewitt, 1; Negley, 4.

General Curtis was declared the nominee of the convention. On motion of a delegate from California General Curtis's nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

Judge James N. Greer was then unanimously

nominated for Vice-president, and the conven tion adjourned sine die. tion adjourned sine die.

The bolting delegates which left the convention hall this afternoon met at the Ebbitt House this evening and elected Hobart C. Taylor, chairman of the Chicago delegation, chairman, and J. Frank Peterson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. There were present nearly full delegations from Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Vermont, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Delaware, one from California and one from Delaware, one from California and one from New York—twenty-five in all. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the convention as packed by New York heelers and not worthy the confidence of the American party.

## CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate Candidates for State Offices and Adopt a Platform.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 .- The Republican onvention, on assembling, perfected its organization by electing temporary chairman John M. Hall as permanent chairman. Mr. Hall, in accepting the office, reviewed the record of the Democratic party in national affairs, its hostility to the protection of American industry, and its maladministration of the government, its demoralization of the postal-service and violation of principles of civil-service reform. The speaker was heartily applauded when he spoke of protection, and again when he mentioned the name of Blaine, but the most overwhelming enthusiasm was at the mention of the presidential candidates. Harrison and Morton, every mention of them being greeted with prolonged cheering.

The Hon. Morgan G. Bulkely was then nominated for Governor by acciamation. Gen. S. E. Merwin, of New Haven, was nominated for Lieutenant-governor, also by acclamation. R J. Walsh, of Greenwich, was then nominated for Secretary of State. S. Henry was nominated for Treasurer, and John B. Wright for Comptroller.

The committee on resolutions reported th following platform, which was adopted: The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention as sembled, do most heartly ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton. We approve the declaration of principles contained in the platform of the Republican

party adopted at Chicago.

We are hostile to the theories of free trade and the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only. We be-lieve that the unexampled prosperity of this country and the elevated condition of our people are due to the policy of protection which has been adopted by the Republican party, and we therefore favor such tariff laws as will protect American labor and industries against the ruinous competition of the under-paid labor of foreign countries. We denounce the policy of free trade as embodied in the President's essage, in the Mills bill, and in the Democratic platform, as inimical to the industrial interests of our people, because the enforcement of such a policy would enable foreign countries to flood our markets with the products of cheap labor and compel competi-tion with the ill-fed, ill-clad and under-paid laborers of foreign lands. In this State the Republican party has put in opera-tion the existing law restraining the sale of intoxicat

ing liquors. That law recognizes our ancient theories of local self-government, and places it in the power of every town to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limit. We favor the principles of that law, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as may be found necessary to suppress the evils of intemper-

We favor such legislation as will provide for the compulsory secreey of the ballot, and secure free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots throughout the country. We recognize the services and sacrifices of the veteran soldiers and sailors, and favor liberal pension legislation in their behalf.

# GENERAL POLITICS.

Serious Split in the Union Labor State Convention of Michigan. DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 15 .- The Union Labor State convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and a row was immediately started by the report of the committee on credentials, which recommended that no proxies of any kind be recognized. Vigorous protests were made by a number of delegates, after which the convention ad journed until 7:30 o'clock.

Upon reconvening Bartley Breen, candidate for Auditor-general on the Democrat-Greenback vote of Menominee county, and as this right was contested he would withdraw. He was followed by fully half the delegates present. The anti-fusionists then nominated a full State ticket, with Wildman at the head. The bolting faction assembled shortly afterwards in the Merchants' Exchange and indorsed the entire Democrat-Greenback ticket.

Contest for a Nomination. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15 .- The Republican convention of the Twentieth Ohio congressional district, at Akron, adjourned at 11 o'clock tonight, after taking 132 ballots without making a nomination. Each of the four counties in the district has a candidate, and it is proba-

ble that the dead-lock will be prolonged to-mor-CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15 .- The Republican convention of the Ninth Ohio congressional district, at Mount Gilead, to-day, renominated Col.

Minnesota Democrats. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15 .- The Democratic State convention, held here to-day, resulted in the nomination of Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, for Governor over Dr. Ames, by a vote of 192 to 163. After the nomination of Wilson a wrangle ensued over the composition of the State central committee, in the midst of which an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when the remainder of the ticket will be nominated.

J. A. Copnelly for Congress. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- The Republicans of the Thirteenth Illinois district nominated J. A. Connelly for Congress. This is Wm. Springer's dis-

Rolling-Mills Shut Down. CHICAGO, Aug. 15. The North Chicago rolling-mills, at South Chicago, shut down to-day for an indefinite period, throwing out of employment some fifteen bundred men. Manager Potter states that the suspension of work is but temporary; that railroads are withholding their orders on account of the present state of politics, and it became necessary to shut down for the time being. He also states that it is quite probable that the company may resume work the

Hanged by Outlaws.

latter part of this month.

HOLBROOK, A. T., Aug. 15.-Information has reached here of the murder of James Scott. James Stott and Jeff Wilson by outlaws, in the southwestern part of this county. The affair grew out of the recent war in Touto Basin between sheep and cattle-raisers. Warrants were issued and arrests made by unauthorized persons, and the prisoners were taken across the mountains into Yavapi county, where they were met by a pre-arranged mob of outlaws, and hanged.

Barbarism in Connecticut. SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 15 .- Chief of Police John Lockwood clubbed Patrick Cahill. last night, then tied him by the heels to the rear of a wagon and dragged him to the lock-up, half a mile away, with his head bumping against the rocks. He put him in the lock-up, and then set a bulldog upon him. There has been almost a riot over the affair. Lockwood has been sus-

GEN. HOVEYAND COL. MATSON

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Both Are Exceedingly Anxious to Begin the Active Work of the Campaign,

And It Is Very Possible They May Pair Off as to Their Congressional Duties and Presently Appear on the Stump in Indiana.

Eleventh District Republicans Renominate Major Steele by Acclamation.

More Testimony Bearing on the Partisanism of the Recent Meeting of the Trades Federation-Indiana Political News.

HOVEY AND MATSON.

Probability that a Joint Canvass May Be Arranged by the Committees,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- A great deal of interest is being shown by members of the House now in the two candidates for Governor in Indiana, who are in their seats every day. This evening's Star says of them:

"They are busy with their legislative duties, watching each other and observing the canvass from afar off. Each receives more letters than he can read during the ordinary working hours, and the letters of each assure him that his election is certain. This correspondence is of such an interesting character that they are getting restive of their prolonged absence from the field. Both are hard fighters. General Hovey is an old war horse, who does not like to smell the battle and not be there. There is now practically nothing of interest to either is now practically nothing of interest to either of them in the House, but one doesn't like to leave while the other stays. Yesterday General Hovey made the first advance, telling Mr. Mathim and go home with him. It is probable that they will pair off soon and take the field. is proposed by the two committees that the two candidates take the stump together in joint discussion. 't is probable they will do so and it will make a red-hot campaign. General Hovey this morning said that he had not heard from his committee as to this plan yet, but that if they advised it he was ready to take the stump with Mr. Matson. It would make the canvas lively, but it would be very bard work for the candidates. The General says he gets none but good news from the canvass, and he expects to be elected. If elected at all, he says his majority will be a good one, probably 10,000. He says he has no doubt Harrison will carry the State. Mr. Matson said the Democratic committee had written to him about the proposition for a joint-discussion through the State between General Hovey and himself. He replied to them to go ahead, that such a plan would be agreeable to him. So the prospects are that the two opposing candidates will travel together."

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Maj. George W. Steele Renominated for Congress by the Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 15 .- The Republican congressional convention for the Eleventh district, held here to-day, was one of the most enthusiastic political gatherings that ever assembled in northern Indiana. As stated in the Journal's dispatches yesterday, no one was even mentioned in connection with the nomination save Major Steele. Owing to this fact, probably, the attendance of Republicans from the west end of the district was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The court-house, in which the convention met, at 10 o'clock, was elaborately decorated with banners, and the walls were covered with pictures of distinguished Republican leaders. The convention selected for its temporary chairman Judge H. B. Saylor.

of Jay. The following committees were then Permanent Organization-B. W. Quina, Adams; J. H. Tridle, Blackford; E. P. McClure, Grant; S. W. Verneder, Huntington; A. Russell, Jay; W. H. Parke, Wells; Thomas Bridge,

of Huntington, and for secretary, J. D. Marsh,

Credentials—J. W. Teekle, Adams; A. S. Whetsell, Biackford; Snead Thomas, Grant; G. W. Bell, Huntington; L. W. Leimaster, Jay; C. W. Eastman, Wells; Wm. M. Henley, Wabash. Resolutions—P. L. Andrews, Adams; Sidney W. Cantwell, Blackford; Hiram Brownlee, Grant; C. H. Good, Huntington; J. B. Nickerson, Jay; J. J. Todd, Wells; E. W. Roger, Wabash.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock, when it met in the court-yard. After the call to order the committee on permanent organization reported the selection of Judge Saylor, of Huntington, for chairman, and R. S. Peterson, of Adams, for secretary. Upon taking the chair Judge Saylor made a brief speech, which was loudly applauded. He touched particularly ticket, stated that he had credentials to cast the | planks in the Republican State platform, and as | his eloquence aroused the wildest enthusiasm. J. J. Todd, of Bluffton, from the committee on resolutions, read the following declarations. which were adopted:

> We, the Republicans of the Eleventh congressional district, in convention assembled declare that we indorse and accept as containing words of wisdom only the platforms adopted by the Republican national convention at Chicago and the Republican State convention at Indianapolis. We declare in favor of service and disability pension laws for the soldiers of the war for the preserva-

We refer with pride to the life and public services of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Ben Harrison, and we piedge to our national ticket, Harrison and Morton, our earnest and untiring support.

It is with satisfaction we note the fact that the claims of the Union soldiers have been recognized by the Republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, and we pledge to that gallant soldier and statesman, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, and the entire Republican State ticket, our loyal allegiance and unfaltering de-

We receive with pleasure, and indorse most heartily, the action of our member of Congress, Hon. George W. Steele, for his services to the people of this congressional district, and to the Union soldi er everywhere, and for his services in procuring to be located in this congressional district a national soldlers' home we commend him to the voters of this district.

Mr. Brownlee, in a brief speech, in which he paid a glowing tribute to Major Steele's services in Congress, and referred to the gallant congressional fights he has made in the past eight years, and also to the uncompromising character of his Republicanism, placed the name of Major George W. Steele, before the convention. It was received with uproarious applause, and hall a dozen rose to their feet to second it. Those who delivered seconding speeches were: J. J. Todd, Wells; R. S. Peterson, Adams; Sidney Cantwell, Blackford; Buell Cobb. Huntington; H. B. Shirely, Wabash; J. J. La Follette, Jay. There being no other candidate, the question was put and carried with tremendous acciaim. Major Steele was then conducted to the platform and briefly thanked the convention for the honor, supplementing it with a short discussion of the political issues. The administration was soundly scored for its failure to redsem the

promises made in 1884. At the conclusion of Major Strete's address the convention adjourned. Taken all in all, it was one of the most spirited, yet most harmonious, conventions ever held in the district, and the entire harmony which marked the proceedings was in marked contrast to the wrangling and confusion of the Democratic convention at Huntington. The Republicans are delighted with Major Steele's acceptance, and, though the majority is against him, Democrats generally concede his election over Martin.

The judicial convention nominated J. W. Headington for judge, F. M. Schneider for prosecutor. The representative convention nomi-nated T. T. Dorwin, of Decatur, and Jacob V. Geary, of Montpelier, for Representatives.

THAT FEDERATION TRICK.

How the Delegates of Assembly 7903, K. of L., of Madison, Were Chosen. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Madison, Ind., Aug. 15 .- Your correspondent learned, to-day, from a most reliable source, that at the meeting of Local Assembly No. 7903, K. of L., last night, the shameful duplicity resorted to by the managers of the Jefferson county Democracy in sending an alleged delegation of